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DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. 21 Mar 1950

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Chinese

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Shen-yang: (Hsin-hua), 28 January -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Autonomous District of Inner Mongolia recently reported 1949 production records and set forth plans for increased production in 1950.

Animal husbandry also made great strides in 1949. Under government support, 1,000 tons of grain were distributed and a large quantity of medicine and equipment for epidemic prevention was purchased. Inoculation squads were sent out to all areas to administer regular periodic injections to more than 1,180,000 animals, including cows, horses, and camels. The farmers themselves killed wolves, conserved grain, cultivated orchards, protected pastures, etc., thus reducing the animal death rate to an unprecedented low and increasing the rate of animal births.

In 1950, the People's government of the Autonomous District plans to distribute 400 tons of grain and 60 billion yuan in Mongolian currency for aid.

- 1 -

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exhortation to all areas, the organization of farmers' cooperatives, improvements in agricultural techniques, broader use of new-type farming implements, and reclamation of more wasteland for cultivation. The institution of flood controls is also proposed, as well as the rehabilitation or establishment of experimental farms, 13 orchards, and 24 nurseries. A plan has been approved to set up one center for agriculture and animal husbandry, and two public pasture areas.

CHOYBALSAN DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY -- Wen-hui Pao, 30 Jan 50

Pei-p'ing, 29 January -- According to a Tass dispatch from Ulan Bator, the Central Committee of the Mongolia People's Revolutionary Party convoked a plenary session of the committee on 25 January 1950. Included on the meeting's agenda were two reports, one on the development of the animal husbandry industry 1949 and plans for 1950 delivered by Marshal Choybalsan, and the other on the progress of party activities among the masses delivered by Che-teng-pa-erh [Chinese approximation].

In his report Marshal Choybalsan pointed out that herd animals of all types had increased during 1949 by 1,345,822 head. State farms exceeded their quota under the national animal husbandry plan by 12 percent, and production cooperatives by 40 percent.

Choybalsan stated that a continuous increase in the number of production cooperatives had brought the total to 121. He emphasized that the cooperatives were indicative of a reorganization of Mongolia's scattered, small-scale animal husbandry industry. He further stated that a plan for strengthening cooperatives had been devised through the joint efforts of the Central Committee and the government, and that concrete measures would soon be taken.

In speaking of plans for 1950, Choybalsan indicated that an increase of 1,539,000 head in herd animals was expected. He said that the experience gained by herdsmen and on breeding farms shows that all capabilities have not yet been fully utilized, and that it is possible not only to fulfill the plan, but exceed it.

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